**EXAMPLE OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLE ON DEPENDENT VARIABLE (TITLE: UPERCASE- FONT: TIMES, SIZE: 14, CENTER)**

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(General rule: A4 Portrait, All page Margins: 2.54 cm, Font: Times New Roman, Size: 12, Indents: 4pt Before & After, Line Spacing: 1.5)
(Use Mendeley for in-text citation, IEEE style / No footnote and No endnotes allowed)

# ABSTRACT

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When writing an abstract, keep the following in mind: Purpose: Clearly state the purpose of the research and the main findings. Methods: Summarize the methods used in the research. Results: Present the key results and findings of the research. Conclusions: Provide a brief summary of the implications of the research and its contribution to the field. Style: Write in the third person and use precise, concise language. Avoid technical jargon and abbreviations. Length: Abstracts are typically 150-300 words in length, but the specific length requirement may vary depending on the journal or conference. Keywords: Include a list of keywords that help readers find the paper in databases..

***Keywords:*** Maximum five keywords

# 1. Introduction

 The introduction of a research paper or any written work is the first section that provides background information and sets the context for the rest of the content. It should also include a clear and concise thesis statement [1], which is a summary of the main argument or purpose of the paper. When writing an introduction, consider the following: Background information: Provide relevant background information to give context to the problem being addressed in the research. Problem statement: Clearly state the problem or research question being addressed. Purpose: Explain the purpose of the research and what the reader can expect to learn from it [2]. Significance: Highlight the significance of the research and why it is important. Thesis statement: Provide a clear and concise thesis statement that summarizes the main argument or purpose of the paper. Preview: Give a brief overview of the structure of the paper, including the main points that will be covered. Tone: The tone of the introduction should be engaging and accessible, avoiding overly technical language and assuming prior knowledge. Length: The length of the introduction should be proportional to the length of the entire paper, but generally, it should be relatively brief, usually around 1-2 pages..

# 2. Theoretical Framework

 A theoretical framework is a collection of interrelated concepts, assumptions, and theories that explain or predict the relationships between variables in a specific field of study. It provides a structure for the research and helps guide the collection and analysis of data [3]. To write a theoretical framework, consider the following steps:

WR = [(W1$∂$R/$∂$X1 )2 + ( W2$∂$R/$∂$X2 )2 +…+ ( Wn$∂$R/$∂$Xn )2 ]0.5 (4)

Review the literature: Read and review relevant literature in the field to gain an understanding of the existing theories and concepts related to the research problem. Identify key concepts: Identify the key concepts and theories related to the research problem, and organize them in a logical manner. Determine relationships between concepts: Determine the relationships between the key concepts and how they relate to the research problem [4]. Develop hypotheses: Based on the relationships between the concepts, develop hypotheses that explain the relationships between the variables being studied.

### Figure 1: Investment Returns of Power Generation Industry by Mühlroth and Grottke, [5]

All Figures should consecutively numbered within the manuscript, and consecutively cited in text, Figure captions should placed under the Figure with its reference.

Justify the framework: Provide a rational explanation for why the theoretical framework was chosen, including how it addresses the research problem and why it is appropriate for the study. Present the framework: Present the framework in a clear and organized manner, using diagrams or tables if necessary. Evaluate the framework: Continuously evaluate and refine the theoretical framework as the research progresses and new information is collected [6]. Consider the limitations: Acknowledge any limitations of the framework and how they may affect the interpretation of the results. It is important to note that a theoretical framework should not be confused with a literature review. The literature review provides background information and context for the research, while the theoretical framework provides a structure for understanding the relationships between the variables being studied..

# 3. Literature Review

## 3.1 First Sub-Heading

 A literature review is a comprehensive and critical summary of the existing research and scholarship on a specific topic. It provides context and background information for a research paper, thesis, or other written work. The following are steps you can follow when writing a literature review: Define the research question: Clearly define the research question you want to address in your literature review. Search for relevant literature: Conduct a comprehensive search for relevant literature using databases, keywords, and other sources. Evaluate the quality of sources: Evaluate the quality of the sources you find, taking into account the credibility, reliability, and relevance of the authors and their work. Organize the literature: Organize the literature you have found into categories or themes, and identify patterns, trends, and gaps in the research. Summarize and synthesize the literature: Summarize the key findings and arguments of the sources you have found, and synthesize the information to provide a coherent overview of the current state of research on your topic [7]. Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the literature: Evaluate the strengths and limitations of the existing research, and identify any gaps or areas in need of further study. Integrate your own perspective [8]: Integrate your own perspective and ideas into the literature review, highlighting how your research fits into the existing body of knowledge. Use proper citation style: Properly cite all sources using the appropriate citation style, and ensure that your literature review is written in a clear and concise manner. Conclude the literature review: Conclude the literature review by summarizing the main findings, highlighting the gaps in the research, and stating how your research will contribute to the existing body of knowledge [9]. It is important to keep in mind that a literature review is not simply a summary of sources, but rather a critical evaluation and synthesis of the existing research on a specific topic [10].

## 3.2 Second Sub-Heading

 You can add any section to any level of breakdown.

## 3.3 Research Gap and Problem Statement

 Research Gap and Problem Statement are two important elements of a research paper. They are closely related, as the problem statement defines the research gap that the study aims to address. Here are the steps to write a Research Gap and Problem Statement: Identify the research area: Identify the area of research that you are interested in and conduct a preliminary review of the existing literature. Identify the research gap: Based on your preliminary review of the literature, identify the gaps or limitations in the existing research that your study aims to address. Formulate the research question: Based on the research gap, formulate a clear and concise research question that defines the problem you want to solve. Define the problem statement: Write a problem statement that clearly and concisely defines the problem you are trying to solve, and why it is important. Explain the significance of the problem: Explain why the problem is significant and why it needs to be addressed, highlighting its impact on the field of study or society. Provide context: Provide context for the problem statement by summarizing the existing literature and the state of knowledge on the topic. State the research objective: Clearly state the objective of the research and what you hope to accomplish with the study. Ensure the problem statement is specific and relevant: Ensure that the problem statement is specific and relevant to the research question and the area of study, and that it provides a clear and concise focus for the research. By defining the research gap and the problem statement, you provide the foundation for the rest of the research paper, including the methodology, results, and conclusion. It is important to be clear, concise, and focused in your problem statement, as this will help to guide the rest of the research and ensure that you stay on track.

## 3.4 Hypotheses and Research Model

**HO1**: xxxxxx.

**HO2**: xxxxxx.

## 3.5 Methodology and Research design

 The research methodology is the approach or plan for conducting a study. It includes the design, participants, data collection methods, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations. Here are the steps to write the research methodology section of a research paper: Define the research design: Identify the research design that you will use for the study, such as qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods. Specify the participants: Clearly describe the participants for the study, including the sample size, selection criteria, and demographic information. Detail the data collection methods: Explain the data collection methods you will use for the study, such as surveys, interviews, or observation. Provide specific details about the instruments or tools you will use to collect the data. Explain the data analysis techniques: Describe the data analysis techniques you will use to analyze the data you have collected, including statistical methods or content analysis. Discuss ethical considerations: Discuss the ethical considerations involved in the study, such as informed consent, confidentiality, and protection of participants' rights. Provide a timeline: Provide a timeline for the study, including the timeline for data collection, data analysis, and completion of the research. Evaluate the limitations: Acknowledge any limitations of the study and explain how they may impact the results. Include any relevant references: Cite any relevant references used to support the methodology or data collection methods used in the study. It is important to provide a detailed and well-structured methodology section, as this will demonstrate the rigor and credibility of the research. The methodology should be clearly written, concise, and well-organized, and should provide enough information for the reader to understand and replicate the study, if necessary.

## 3.5 Population and Sample

# 4. data analysis

## 4.1 Demographic Analysis

## 4.2 Descriptive Analysis

Table 1 : The Uncertainties and Relative Errors in Measurements

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | Parameter | Uncertainty | Relative error (%) |
| 1 | Solar radiation (W/m2) | ±6 | 0.63 |
| 2 | Temperature difference across the heater (˚C) | ±0.1414 | 0.58 |
| 3 | Mass flow rate (kg/s) | ±1.039 ⁄ 10-3 | 1.675 |
| 4 | Useful heat gain by the air (W) | ±8.8106 | 1.2855 |
| 5 | Thermal efficiency (%) | ±0.01 | 0.0143 |

All Tables should be prepared with the table function, Tables should be consecutively numbered within the manuscript, Tables should be consecutively cited in text, Tables captions should placed on the top of the Table.

## 4.3 hypotheses testing

# 5. Discussion on the results

# 6. conclusion

# 7. recommendations

# References

(IEEE Style)

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